

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001	03 MDL 1570 (RCC) ECF Case RICO STATEMENT applicable to TALAL M. BADKOOK
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This document relates to:

*Federal Insurance Co. v. al Qaida
03 CV 06978 (RCC)*

RICO STATEMENT APPLICABLE TO TALAL M. BADKOOK

Based on information currently available, and pursuant to the Case Management Order dated June 15, 2004, plaintiffs submit this RICO statement for defendant Talal M. Badkook.

Given the vastly complicated nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, much information is presently unavailable to plaintiffs, absent discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this RICO statement as information is learned and verified and after discovery is obtained.

1. The unlawful conduct is in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(a), (c) and/or (d).
2. The name of the defendant to whom this RICO statement pertains is Talal M. Badkook. The alleged misconduct and basis for liability is set forth in Exhibit "A".
3. Not applicable. All known wrongdoers are named as defendants in this action. Given the vastly complicated nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, however, much information is unavailable to plaintiffs, and the identities of other wrongdoers may be revealed through discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this RICO statement as information is learned and verified and after discovery is obtained.
4. The name of each victim and the manner in which each was injured is indicated on the chart attached hereto as Exhibit "B".
5. (a) list of predicate acts and specific statutes violated:

conspiracy to commit murder	NY CLS Penal § 105.15; NY CLS Penal § 125.25(xi)
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conspiracy to commit arson	NY CLS Penal § 105.15; NY CLS Penal § 150.15
fraud with identification documents	18 U.S.C. § 1028
Travel Act	18 U.S.C. § 1952
illegal transactions in monetary instruments	18 U.S.C. § 1956
money laundering	18 U.S.C. § 1957
financial institutions fraud	18 U.S.C. § 1344
mail fraud	18 U.S.C. § 1341
wire fraud	18 U.S.C. § 1343
Providing material support of Terrorism	18 U.S.C. § 2332(b)(g)(5)(B) 18 U.S.C. § 2339A 18 U.S.C. § 2339B 18 U.S.C. § 2339C
Anti-Terrorism Act	18 U.S.C. § 2332b

(b) dates of, the participants in, and a description of the facts surrounding the predicate acts

DATES	PARTICIPANTS	FACTS
early 1990s to 9/11/2001	Talal M. Badkook	Talal M. Badkook conspired to support terrorism and to obfuscate the roles of the various participants and conspirators in the al Qaida movement, which conspiracy culminated in the Attack.
early 1990s to 9/11/2001	Talal M. Badkook	Talal M. Badkook undertook the above-named actions as part of a conspiracy to commit murder and arson, in that he knew that the Enterprise in which he was participating, the al Qaida movement, planned to and would commit acts of deadly aggression against the United States in the near future, using the resources and support each supplied.
early 1990s	Talal M. Badkook	Talal M. Badkook agreed to form and associate himself with the Enterprise and

to 9/11/2001	agreed to commit more than two predicate acts, <i>i.e.</i> , multiple acts of money laundering, murder and arson, in furtherance of a pattern of racketeering activity in connection with the Enterprise.
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- (c) not applicable
- (d) No.
- (e) No.
- (f) The predicate acts form a pattern of racketeering in that they are continuous, and are a part of the Enterprise's regular way of doing business. Other of the defendants consistently, even constantly, laundered money, filed false tax returns, and otherwise impeded and impaired the administration of the tax laws as part of their scheme to conduit money to terrorists, and obfuscate their support of the al Qaida movement.
- (g) The predicate acts relate to each other (horizontal relatedness) as part of a common plan because each act of money laundering, technical support and tax evasion allowed certain of the defendants to surreptitiously provide funds to terrorist organizations, including al Qaida, which conspiracy culminated in the Attack.
6. (a) The enterprise (the "Enterprise" or "the al Qaida movement") is comprised of the defendants named in the First Amended Complaint, and is a collection of persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact.
- (b) The Enterprise has its origins in the defeat of the Soviets in Afghanistan in the late 1980s, when Osama Bin Laden ("Bin Laden") formed an organization called "The Foundation" or "al Qaida." Al Qaida was intended to serve as a foundation upon which to build a global Islamic army. The structure of the Enterprise is an association in fact with common and complex goals that consist of far more than the mere desire to perpetrate the acts of racketeering outlined herein. Rather, the Enterprise utilizes acts of racketeering to further its overall common purposes of: (i) spreading a particularly virulent brand of radical, conservative Islam; (ii) eliminating Western influences in Islamic countries; and (iii) punishing Israel, and the United States for its perceived support of Israel. The al Qaida movement does not feature a centralized hierarchy, because the lack of a centralized hierarchy is essential to the Enterprise's clandestine nature and its success. Thus, although al Qaida had its own membership roster and a structure of "committees" to guide and oversee such functions as training terrorists, proposing targets, financing operations, and issuing edicts, the committees were not a hierarchical chain of command but were instead a means for coordinating functions and providing material support to operations. Talal M. Badkook fit neatly into this framework by raising and providing funds for and otherwise providing material support for al Qaida and the members of the Enterprise who planned, coordinated and carried out the Attack.

- (c) No.
 - (d) Talal M. Badkook is associated with the Enterprise.
 - (e) Talal M. Badkook is a member of the Enterprise, and is separate and distinct from the Enterprise.
 - (f) Talal M. Badkook intended to further the Attack and adopted the goal of furthering and/or facilitating that criminal endeavor, which criminal activity culminated in the Attack.
7. The pattern of racketeering activity conducted by Talal M. Badkook is separate from the existence of the al Qaida movement, but was a necessary component to the Attack.
 8. The Enterprise conducts terrorism all over the world; the racketeering activity conducted by Talal M. Badkook furthers and facilitates that activity, which activity culminated in the Attack. The usual and daily activities of the Enterprise includes recruitment, indoctrination, and the provisioning and operation of training camps, all of which activities are furthered and facilitated by the racketeering activities described herein.
 9. The Enterprise benefits by spreading its ideology, by suppressing other forms of Islam, and through the gratification of destroying its perceived enemies.
 10. The Enterprise, and the racketeering activities conducted by Talal M. Badkook, relies heavily on the American interstate system of commerce for banking, supplies, communications, and virtually all its essential commercial functions, and in that manner affects interstate commerce. Additionally, the Attack itself affected commerce. See Rasul v. Bush, 124 S. Ct. 2686, No. 03-334, 2004 U.S. LEXIS 4760, * 8 (stating that the Attack “severely damaged the U.S. economy”).
 11. Not applicable.
 12. Not applicable.
 13. The al Qaida movement “employs” certain individuals, only a few of whose identities are known, including defendant Osama bin Laden.
 14. The history of the conspiracy behind the al Qaida movement could, and has, filled many books, but for purposes of the present RICO Statement, the following is offered. From its inception, al Qaida has relied on well-placed financial facilitators and logistical sponsors, including Talal M. Badkook, to raise, manage and distribute money and resources for the Enterprise under the guise of legitimate banking business activity. Al Qaida also relied heavily on certain imams at mosques who were willing to divert the *zakat*, the mandatory charitable contributions required of all Muslims.

The funds thus raised were used to, among other things, operate terrorist training camps in the Sudan, Afghanistan and elsewhere, where some recruits were trained in conventional warfare but where the best and most zealous recruits received terrorist

training. The curriculum in the camps placed great emphasis on ideological and religious indoctrination. All trainees and other personnel were encouraged to think creatively about ways to commit mass murder.

The camps were able to operate only because of the worldwide network of fundraisers, recruiters, travel facilitators, and document forgers who vetted recruits and helped them get in and out of Afghanistan and the other countries where al Qaida maintained an operational presence. From the ranks of these recruits the nineteen perpetrators of the Attack were selected. None of this would have been possible without the funds and other support supplied by participants and conspirators like Talal M. Badkook. Indeed, the Enterprise would not have been successful without the enthusiastic participation of all of the conspirators, including Talal M. Badkook. In order to identify nineteen individuals willing, able and competent to carry out the Attack, al Qaida needed to select from a vast pool of recruits and trainees, which pool would not have been available to it without the assistance provided by Talal M. Badkook. These participants, with knowledge and intent, agreed to the overall objectives of the conspiracy, and agreed to commit at least two predicate acts and agreed to participate in the conspiracy, either expressly or impliedly. Talal M. Badkook also, with knowledge and intent, agreed to and did aid and abet all of the above illegal activities, RICO predicate acts, and RICO violations.

15. As the subrogees of both individual and property claimants, plaintiffs have been harmed in their business and property through the claims that they have paid out or for which they have reserved.
16. Plaintiffs' damages -- injuries, the loss of life and property damage that resulted from defendants' actions -- are direct in that they are not derivative of damage to a third party. Rather the plaintiffs' insureds' assignees were the "reasonably foreseeable victims of a RICO violation" and the "intended victims of the racketeering enterprise," *i.e.*, terrorism, the culmination of which was the Attack.
17. Each defendant is jointly and severally liable for the damages suffered by each plaintiff, as set forth in Exhibit "C".
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VI	Torture Victim Protection Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1350
VIII	RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), 1962(d)
X	Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2333

19. pendent state claims:

I	Trespass
II	Wrongful Death
III	Survival
IV	Assault & Battery

V	Intentional and Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
VII	Conspiracy
IX	Aiding and Abetting
XI	Negligence
XII	Punitive Damages

20. Not applicable

EXHIBIT "A"**RICO STATEMENT****QUESTION # 2**

DEFENDANT	MISCONDUCT	BASIS OF LIABILITY
Talal M. Badkook	<p>Talal M. Badkook was part of a complex system through which al Qaida's sponsors, including charities, businesses and individual businessmen, channeled support to that terrorist organization, both individually and through the M.M. Badkook Company, which he owns and controls.</p> <p>A senior officer of his company, Yassin Al-Qadi, has been designated by the U.S. government as a sponsor of terrorism because of his financial support of al Qaida. Al-Qadi and Badkook, the owner of the Company, were among the founders of the U.S. branch of Muwafaq ("Blessed Relief"), a purported charity which was used as a front to funnel money to al Qaida.</p> <p>Through Muwafaq, Badkook personally aided and abetted, conspired with, and provided material support and resources to al Qaida and affiliated foreign terrorist organizations, associations, organizations or persons.</p> <p>Muwafaq Ltd is an Islamic charity that transferred millions of dollars from wealthy Saudi businessmen to al Qaida. Muwafaq Ltd. was founded in 1991 as a private company in the Isle of Man but its primary headquarters was located in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. In 1992, the charity registered as a trust in the Isle of Jersey, a Great Britain tax haven. The corporation was endowed by Khalid bin Mahfouz, a known al-Qaida financer. Muwafaq quickly started relief work in Bosnia, Somalia, Sudan, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Albania and Afghanistan and opened branches in Germany and Austria; however, the charity</p>	1962(a), 1962(c), 1962(d)

	<p>also functioned as a financing tool for al-Qaida as well as the general Islamic fundamentalist movement.</p> <p>Al-Qadi was the director and one of four shareholders for Muwafaq. In cooperation with Talal M. Bradkook and Dr. Mohaman Ali Elgari, Al-Qadi incorporated Muwafaq in Delaware in 1992 and operated the charity until 1997. During that time Al-Qadi spent roughly 15-20 million dollars of his own money on the day to day operations of Muwafaq.</p> <p>Muwafaq's ties to Islamic terrorism, specifically Osama bin Laden and al-Qaida, are widespread and pervasive. Chafiq Ayadi, an SDGT since October 12, 2001, headed Muwafaq's European operation upon the recommendation of Jalaidan in late 1992. According to a 2004 report from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), the U.S. government has information that demonstrates this hiring occurred shortly after Ayadi's expulsion from Tunisia for belonging to an Islamic extremist group. During the mid-1990's, Ayadi also headed the Muwafaq branch in Bosnia. Ayadi was employed as director in charge of Muwafaq's European activities from 1992 to 1995 or 1996, and during that time Muwafaq officials transferred substantial sums to Ayadi's personal account.</p> <p>At the time of his appointment to be Muwafaq's European director, evidence indicates that Ayadi was operating under agreements to help Osama bin Laden. According to information available to the U.S. Government, Ayadi was one of the principal leaders of the Tunisian Islamic Front, the military wing of the extremist Al-Nadha movement. Ayadi reportedly went to Afghanistan in the early 1990's to receive paramilitary training, and went to Sudan along with suspected Tunisian terrorist Muhammad Harrath and Abdallah Jajji in order to meet with Osama bin Laden. Later, according to information available to the U.S. Government,</p>	
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	<p>they met bin Laden a second time, in the presence of Hassan Turabi, where they secured Bin Laden's agreement for Bin Laden collaborators in Bosnia to receive Tunisian Al-Nadha mujaheddin from Italy.</p> <p>A considerable number of foreign and U.S. intelligence reports list Muwafaq as a primary source of funding for Islamic terrorist groups in several theatres of the globe. A U.S. intelligence report states Muwafaq has ties to the extremist group al Gama'at Al Islamiyya and that it funds Egyptian terrorists in Bosnia. Similarly, an internal memorandum by Spanish External Intelligence also found that Muwafaq maintained contacts with the Egyptian Gamaa Islamiya.</p> <p>According to information available to the U.S. Government, in 1995, the then-leader of Al-Gamaa Islamiya, Talad Fuad Kassem, said that Muwafaq had provided logistical support and financial support for a mujahadin battalion in Bosnia. Russia has also documented Muwafaq's terrorist activities. In a classified document that was released in 2003, the Counter-Terrorism Center for the Commonwealth and the Independent States, a unit of the Russian Ministry of Defense, states that—"the Muwafaq Foundation was set up to give assistance to the families of Islamic terrorists....The headquarters are located in Jeddah, KSA."</p> <p>A European intelligence source found that Khamir Amer Ballayth, an associate of Osama bin Laden, transferred between \$200,000 to \$250,000 to the Muwafaq foundation through the account of the Bin Jaad establishment at the Faysal Bank in Peshawar. According to a foreign intelligence document, the Muwafaq foundation provided capital Osama bin Laden's personally owned Animal Resources Bank of Sudan.</p> <p>Many of Muwafaq's employees are either members of or associated with Islamic terrorist groups. For instance, a European intelligence source found that al-Qaida operative Mahmud</p>	
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	<p>Mehdi was once a member of Muwafaq, as was an Afghan fighter and suspected Hamas member named Husam Tayeh. The same source alleged that Muwafaq opened a branch in Manila in 1994 in cooperation with Muhammad Jamal Khalifa, who is involved in the Abu Sayyaf Group and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. Additionally, Jamal Khalifa is Osama Bin Laden's brother in law.</p> <p>Along the same lines, in 1995 Muwafaq's Islamabad office in Pakistan was raided by the police and its local director, Amir Mehdi, arrested due to suspicions of connections with Ramzi Yousef, the man behind the bombing of the WTC in 1993. Although the director was released three months later and no charges were brought against the charity, its operations in Pakistan were terminated. Upon his arrest, Mehdi was informed that telephone numbers, including a telephone number installed at his residence, had allegedly been used for contact by associates of terrorists operating in Pakistan and abroad.</p> <p>Talal M. Badkook is also a member of the Al-Mustaql group along with Saleh Mohamed bin Laden, son of Mohammed bin Laden, and Abdullah Saleh Kamel, son of Saleh Kamel, and the chairman of Dallah Al-Baraka.</p> <p>Absent the material support and sponsorship provided by Talal M. Badkook, al Qaida would have remained a regional extremist organization incapable of conducting large scale terrorist attacks on a global level.</p>	
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